

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes approaches and procedures of how the study is conducted. It is separated into three sub chapters, including design of the study, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Design of the Study**

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method to analyze sentence structures, citations and references in the journal articles written by lecturers from the faculty of social sciences and the faculty of language and literature in one of the universities in Bandung. Baxter and Jack (2008) define a qualitative method as an approach in certain study that explores a phenomenon within its context. Furthermore, Creswell (2009) argues that a qualitative method contains purposive sampling, data collection, data analysis, information represented in the tables and figures, and personal interpretation of overall results. Meanwhile, Sandelowski (2000) suggests that a descriptive method is intended to interpret the result of data analysis based on collected data from present facts or current conditions without any manipulations. Thus, a descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this study since it aims to analyze the collected data taken from lecturers' journal articles and describe the types of sentences, quality of sentence logic, and quality of citations and references found in the text.

A case study design was also employed in this study since it focused on examining the use of sentence structures, citations and references in a particular context, in this case lecturers' journal articles from the faculty of social science and the faculty of language and literature in one university in Bandung. This is in line with Yin (2011) who argues that a case study is used to identify a certain phenomenon in its own context. Moreover, Creswell and Clark (2004) add that a case study is written in the form of in-depth study of a case or cases.

The collected data were examined based on the category in each research question. By doing so, a descriptive statistics was used to ease the process of interpreting the data since this study aimed to identify the frequency of each

category in the research questions. Kaushik and Mathur (2014) mention that descriptive statistics deals with the presentation of numeral facts or data, either in the form of table, figure or graph.

### **3.2 Data Collection**

The data of this present study were a collection of journal articles written by lecturers from the faculty of social sciences and the faculty of language and literature in one university in Bandung. Some of the journals were in the form of soft files (pdf and doc) in which they have to be downloaded from the university website, and the others were in the form of hard copies (printed version). Sixteen journal articles were selected to be observed in this study, 9 journal articles from the faculty of social sciences and 7 journal articles from the faculty of language and literature. All journal articles observed in this study were written in Indonesian language.

The journal articles were collected by applying purposive sampling method. Borrowing from Fraenkel and Wallen (2009), purposive sampling is a method used to select data that may represent a population. More specifically, Tongco (2007) argues that purposive sampling (also known as judgmental, subjective and selective sampling) relies on the choice of the researcher to select the data based on the purposes or needs of the study. Therefore, the selected data in this study have some purposes. First, each journal article was the representation of each department in both faculties. Second, the journal articles were then limited to only journals published in the last three years. This is important to maintain the urgency of the topics and to determine the style of citation and reference used in the journal articles since some styles update their versions periodically.

Unfortunately, there were two departments in the faculty of social science excluded in this study. The absence of those departments is due to the unavailability of their journal articles. Particularly, one of them never published any journal again since 2010. Thus, it was not included in this study since it had been more than 3 years. Meanwhile, the other one is a diploma program and generally similar to its bachelor degree existed in the faculty, thus it was eliminated in this study.

### **3.3 Data Analysis**

The process of data analysis in this study was accomplished in several steps, namely identification, categorization, mapping and synthesizing. The elaborations of each step is presented below.

#### **3.3.1 Identification**

After all journal articles published by the faculty of social science and the faculty of language and literature were collected, they were identified based on these components: sentence structures, citations and references. The analysis of each journal article was started from abstract to conclusion. The sentences identified in this study were all sentences which were marked by a full stop. Then, the analysis of sentence was begun by giving number to each sentence in all journal articles in order to simplify the process of analysis. Similarly, the analysis of citation was begun by giving number to each citation in all journal articles. Next, each reference in the end of the journal articles was given the similar number to its own citation and they were called as pair.

#### **3.3.2 Categorization**

After all sentences were identified, first, each sentence in every journal article was categorized based on the types of sentences. Specifically, the types of sentences were simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences. These types were based on Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moeliono in *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2003) which was combined with Oshima and Hogue in *Introduction to Academic Writing* (2007). Since the journal articles observed in this study were written in Indonesian language, the theory from Alwi et al. (2003) was used as the basis of analysis given that the theory was made for Indonesian language context. Meanwhile, the use of theory from Oshima and Hogue (2007) was intended to complete what is not being specified in the theory from Alwi et al. (2003). Second, sentences in this study was also evaluated based on the quality of sentence logic. The logic of sentence was divided into logical and illogical sentences. To determine whether the sentence is logical or illogical, Oshima and Hogue's theory (2007) was applied

since it contains complete materials on the aspect of sentences. It was based on four aspects: (1) syntax, (2) parallelism, (3) conjunction, and (4) punctuation. Therefore, the category of mistakes in illogical sentences were also based on the four aspects stated above.

After analyzing the sentence structures in the journal articles, the quality of citations and references were investigated by analyzing the characteristics of reference sources and the appropriateness of citation and reference. The reference sources used in each journal article were categorized based on the types (book, book chapter, journal article, website, paper/thesis/dissertation, government document, newspaper/magazine, and dictionary), the year of publication (less than 5 years, 6 – 10 years, 11 – 15 years, 16 – 20 years, and more than 21 years), and the language used (Indonesian language and foreign language). It is important to identify the reference sources, especially the types of sources, since it influences the process of citation and reference analysis. After categorizing the source, the appropriateness of citations and references were investigated by using *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association Sixth Edition* (2010) since all journal articles in this study tend to use APA style. Therefore, any citation and reference that violate the regulation of APA style were considered wrong or incorrect. The categories of mistakes in citations are the following: (1) name/author, (2) year of publication, (3) secondary sources, (4) mechanics (e.g. punctuation), (5) others. Meanwhile, the categories of mistakes in references are the following: (1) name/author, (2) year of publication, (3) title, (4) place of publication and the publisher, (5) others. In addition, any citation that was not listed in the reference at the end of the articles, or vice versa, was considered as blank citations or blank references.

### **3.3.2 Mapping**

In this step, each category in the previous step was drawn into tables in order to see the patterns of sentence structures, citations and references in the journal articles. The tables were made in Microsoft Excel, thus the process of classifying the data and calculating their frequencies were more convenient and the result were more accurate. As stated by The Nuffield Foundation (2008), Microsoft

Excel contains many statistical functions which can be used for most of the graphs and calculations to make the conclusions of the data more reliable. Specifically, the tables were made to describe the types of sentences, the logic of sentences, the types of mistakes in illogical sentences, the reference sources, the appropriateness of citations and references, and the mistakes in citations and references.

The process of mapping in determining the sentence types and sentence logic was started by making a table and giving a checklist to all sentences in each journal article, whether the sentence is simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex sentence, and whether the sentence is logical or illogical sentence. Then, the sums of each sentence type and sentence logic in each journal article were calculated and compared to all journal articles in order to convert them into percentage format. This is important to discover the tendency of sentence structures. More specifically, the category of mistakes found in illogical sentence were also developed into tables to see the most frequent mistakes in all journal articles. The example of sentence analysis in one journal articles is presented in table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1 The Analysis of Sentence Types and Sentence Logic**

ID	Types of Sentence				Logic of Sentence		Category of Mistakes
	S	CD	CX	CC	L	IL	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
<b>Total</b>							

Compared to the process of mapping in sentence analysis, the process of mapping in deciding the characteristics of reference sources and the appropriateness of citations and references was more complicated. First, the type of reference sources in each journal article was classified into the year of publication and the language used. Then, they were calculated and compared to all journal articles. Moreover, to determine the appropriateness of citations and references, all pairs in each journal article were drawn into table and separated

into correct and incorrect. By doing this, the blank citations and blank references were obviously seen. After that, the incorrect citations and references were examined based on their categories of mistakes. Therefore, the frequencies and the patterns of mistakes distributed in the journal articles were identified. The illustrations of citation and reference analysis for one journal article are presented in table 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5.

**Table 3.2 The Analysis of Currency in Reference Sources**

Types of Reference Sources	Published in the Last:					
	≤ 5 Years	6 - 10 Years	11 - 15 Years	16 - 20 Years	≥ 21 Years	Unknown
Book						
Article/ Journal						
Paper/ Thesis/ Dissertation						
Dictionary						
Government Document						
Web Page/Blog						
Others						
Total						

**Table 3.3 The Analysis of Language Used in Reference Sources**

Types of Reference Sources	IDN	FL
Book		
Article/Journal		
Paper/Thesis/Dissertation		
Dictionary		
Government Document		
Web Page/Blog		
Others		
Total		

**Table 3.4 The Analysis of Appropriateness in Citations and References**

Pair	Citation		Reference	
	Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
1				

2				
3				
4				
5				
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Blank</b>				

**Table 3.5 The Analysis of Mistakes in Citations and References**

<b>Pair</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Category of Citation Mistake</b>	<b>Category of Reference Mistake</b>
1				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

### **3.3.3 Synthesizing**

The last step in data analysis was synthesizing. This step is necessary in interpreting the results from the analysis, thus the patterns of sentence structures, citations and references were identified. After analyzing the patterns obtained from the previous step, these patterns were then elaborated into more detail and solid explanations in this step. The explanation was intended to answer all the research questions in this study. In synthesizing, the results were explored into more in-depth analysis by relating them to other related theories and previous studies done by other experts in the similar research area, whether this was supporting or disputing the theories or studies existed before.